BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27. Wednesday, January 24, 1816. Number

THE Adjourned Sessions will meet this day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

G. V. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 24th January, 1816.

A CARD.

MR. EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON begs to announce his Establishment here as a General Agent; under the Firm of ANDERSON and Co. and to offer his best services to his Friends and those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands, trusting, that the many years experience he has had in the various branches of Agency Business in a Mercantile House at Bombay, will ensure him their support and employment, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Bombay, 24th January 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

મીરાતર ઇમાનુએલ ચારલીશ એંડ્રસન સાહેબ પોતાના આ શહેરમાંના સરવેલોકોને જાહેર કરેછે જે પોતે હવે પોતાની પેઢી ઉઠાવી લીધી છે અને તે પેઢી અંદરના નામની કમપની ને નામે કાઢી છે તેવાસને ઇશ્વરી પોતાનો દોસતોને પોતાની ખીજમતનો સવાલ કરેછે જે ઇશ્વરીને ફરીફક કામથી સરખ પૂરાજ કરે કાંઇજે ઇશ્વરીફકે લાંફક વરશ સુધી શ્રીમુમબઇ યે ફક વેપારીને તાંહા કંટલીફક ચાલતુ આરતનુ કામ કીધેલું છે તે ખારથી પુશતીની નાઠકામની રાખેછે અને જે કાઇ શાફે ઇશ્વરીને કામ રમાવશે તે અનુધાયુફક ફિરસાત કાંઇ મરજીવારી

HIGGS

GS to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just re- the Gulph a fresh Horses.

Bombay, 24th Ja

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH CURRENT
And the following day,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
The Household Property of
Capt. Thomas Cowper,
AT HIS HOUSE,
NEAR TO
ANS SOUCI,

CONSISTING OF

VERY elegant Mahogany, Jackwood and Blackwood Furniture of all descriptions.

A Service of Silver & plated Ware, and Table Glass and Queens Ware.

Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, and Wall Shades.

A collection of Books amongst which is a set of Johnson's Poets in 75 Vols. 12*mo.* and several other valuable Works.

A beautiful and well toned Celestina.

A Cellar of fine old London particular Madeira in Pipes and Bottles; bottled Ale, and other Liquors.

A very fine high bred Chesnut Arabian Colt rising 4, and a London built Buggy with Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 24th January 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee.

This day WEDNESDAY, *the 24th January*, 1816,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At his Rooms
IN HUMMUM STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Plate, Silver Bowl Cover and Waiter, Curry Dish and Cover, Silver Mug, Table and Tea Spoons &c.—also Plated and Glass Ware, Household Furniture, Chairs, Couches, Tables, complete Chestof Drawers, large and small Beds, Egyptian Couches, Bed and Cover, Carpets of sorts, and a Bengal Mehanah Palanquin.

ON THE SAME DAY
Will be put up for sale
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Saddle Horses, Cow and Calf, Bullocks: also 2 Pole field Officers Tent and one Pole, lined with Green Baize; they are pitched at Doctor CARNEGIE's compound, and are to be put up at 3 o'Clock.

N. B.—PRIVATE SALE.
An Europe built Phaeton with Harness.

Bombay, 24th January, 1816

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—January 18th, Ship Lowjee Family, Captain George Seton, from China.—Ship Anne, Captain Robert Dickey from Calcutta.—Schooner Shannon, Commander John Wood, from Colombo.—Grab Ship Lovely Fish, Nacqudah Essmalljee Ebram, from Bengal.—19th The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, from Mangalore.—Ship Hamon Shaw, Captain H. W. Blackburn, from China.—Ship Friendship, Captain Thomas Howell, from China.—Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain George Hammet, from China.—20th Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Riddock, from China.—21st His Majesty's Sloop of War Elk, John Reynolds Esq. Captain, from Madras.—22d The Honourable Company's Cruizer Aurora, Captain James Jeakes from Bussorah.—Brig Cheerful, Captain N. Birsay, from Colombo.

SAILED.—January 19th the Honorable Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur [illegible] Surat.

The [illegible]

Monday last from the Gulph of Persia, and, much to our disappointment, brought but little news or details to gratify the curiosity of the public.

We understand a few straggling English Newspapers have been received, the latest dated the 19th of August, which were scanty of intelligence.

Sir John Abercromby had been returned for the shire of Clackmannan.

Guadaloupe had declared in favour of Buonaparte, on hearing of his return to France. Louis had issued a strong proclamation in his favour.

Gaeta had not yet surrendered tho' it was closely besieged.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn who commanded the Northumberland, on board of which Buonapartè has been conveyed to St. Helena, has been appointed to the Cape station.

The Duke of St. Albans died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy.

Robert Clerk Esq. one of the East India directors was dead, and had been succeeded by Richard Parry Esq. who carried the election against W. Crawford Esq. late of this Presidency by a great majority.

The Waterloo subscription in the city of London amounted on the 19th of August to upwards of £115,000, and at the Thatched House to 25,000.

Marshal Brune has destroyed himself.

Colonel Labedoyere had been brought to a Court Martial, accused of treason, rebellion and Military seduction, found guilty and condemned to death. Ney and Soult were also to be tried.

A great reduction of the Navy had taken place. The Naval stations, at Leith, Jersey and the Downs had been discontinued, as was the Scheld establishment. None but volunteers were to be received on the peace establishment.

Joseph Buonaparté is reported to have been seized.

We are happy to state that the Bombay Indiaman, with every one well on board, arrived at the Cape on the 18th October and was to sail again in five or six days. The Philippa and Moira were there and were to sail for England the next day. Mr. Henderson of the civil and Lieut. Robertson of the Military Service of this Presidency had embarked on board the Mary Anne for Calcutta. The Bombay was to touch at St. Helena.

The Gold Cup, given by Charles Forbes, Esq. M. P. was contested for by 8 Horses, on Saturday last & won easily by Major Hull's B. A. H. Silver Heels.

Calcutta.

[illegible]TSCRIPT

Just as our [illegible] was
we were obl[illegible]y favo
London P[illegible]
July, [illegible]
Ame[illegible]

English Extracts.

(Taken from the India Gazette.)

The letters from Officers of the Bellerophon continue to speak of the great curiosity expressed by Buonaparte relative to naval affairs. He never passes any thing remarkable in the ship without immediately demanding its use, and enquiring minutely into the manner of its operation. He also stops and asks the Officers diverse questions relative to the time they have been in the service, what actions, &c.; he caused all the Officers to be introduced to him the first day he came on board. He asked several questions about the marines, particularly those who appeared to have been some time in the service, and about the warrant officers, midshipmen, seamen, &c. He was but a very short time on board when he asked that the boatswain might be sent for in order that he might look at him, & was very inquisitive as to the nature of his duty. He wears the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on his left breast. He professes his intention (if he is allowed to reside in England) to adopt the English customs and manners, and declares that he will never meddle with politics more. The army which left Paris and united with others on the Loire, wanted him to join them and resume his title, which he refused to do. He declares that not another "*goutte de sang*," shall be shed on his account. Fortunately, indeed, it would have been if he really had been of this opinion some years back. His followers still treat him with the greatest respect, not one of them, not even the Duke of Rovigo himself ever speaks to him without being uncovered the whole time. He does not appear out until about half-past ten, though he rises about seven. He breakfasts in the French fashion at eleven, and dines at six. He spends most of the day alone in the after-cabin, and reads a great deal. He retires to bed about 8. He has not latterly been much on the quarterdeck.

An Officer of the Belerophon, in a letter to a friend, thus describes the person of his new shipmate, Napoleon:—He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, very strongly made, and well proportioned; very broad and deep chest; legs and thighs proportioned with great symmetry and strength, a small, round, and handsome foot. His countenance is sallow, and as it were deeply tinged by hot climates; but the most commanding air I ever saw. His eyes grey and the most piercing that you can imagine. His glance, you fancy, searches into your inmost thoughts. His hair dark brown and no appearance of grey. His features are handsome now and when younger he must have been a very handsome man. He is rather fat, and his belly protuberant, but he appears active notwithstanding. His step and demeanour altogether commanding. He looks about 45 years of age."

General Bertrand, who has attached himself so closely to the fortunes of Buonaparté, is the same officer who constructed the bridge over the Danube, from the Isle de Lobau, which saved the French army after the battle of Asperne. Madame Bertrand was born in Martinique, of Irish parents, and her maiden name was Dillon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and greatly attached to Napoleon's interests.

When Buonaparté came on board the Bellerophon, he thus addressed Captain Maitland in French. "I am come to claim the protection of your Prince and of your Laws." He is said to have spoken these words with remarkable firmness and dignity.

Captain Maitland, who had been long employed on the French Coast during the last war, was intimately acquainted with all the passages by which Buonaparté's frigates could get out, and thus his escape was rendered impracticable. On the present occasion the vessels of the cruising squadron were placed with such judgment that they could communicate intelligence to each other in a few minutes, and all the French ports they had to watch were hermatically sealed.

BUONAPARTE.

"TORBAY JULY, 26.

"The *Bellerophon*, Captain Maitland, sailed this morning about five o'clock for Plymouth, with Buonaparte and suite. Observed the *Slaney* sloop & Marshal Barca Gourgon. Never was such a sight exhibited in Torbay before. There are gentlemen and Ladies from 60 to 70 miles distance and upwards come this morning; never was such a concourse of people seen."

"PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

"The *Bellerophon*, of 74 guns anchored in the Sound about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, from Torbay, having Buonaparte on board. It is reported that he will not be landed in this country; but sent from hence to St. Helena."

ANOTHER LETTER.

"PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

"Buonaparté is in the Sound; I have just received a letter, of which the following is an extract, from an Officer on board the *Superb*, Basque Roads, July 18th 1815:—

"The disturber of the world is ours. I have been some hours in his company, & have had a conversation with him. Knowing his character as an individual, his fame as a General, and his conduct as an Emperor, the mind is lost in astonishment in seeing these in the person of a stout, inanimate, and plain-looking man, without a feature or expression of countenance indicative of any thing that can make an impression on the mind. His delivery is quick and his ideas flow most rapidly: he converses on all subjects.

"On seeing the portrait of Lord Hood in the *Superb's* [illegible] he remarked that he was the person who threw [illegible] bells at Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon. He enquired why we object to his residing in America? He declares from the first he intended to throw himself on the British Government if he was not allowed to go to A[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

never met yet."
Casas and their
er is the daughter
an uncommonly fine

ARTMOUTH, JULY 26.
jesty's ship *Bellerophon*
I saw Buonaparté very distinctly.
walks the deck till six o'clock, at
etires to dine. He shews himself fre-
spectators round the ship, and on re-
off his hat. He appears often looking
with his eye glass, and his picture which
London about two months since, is an ex-
of him. He wore a dark green coat, with
uttoned close; cocked hat, two epaulets,
en coloured breeches, and silk stockings the
ur. Every person on the quarter-deck, both
h and English, remain with their hats off when he
deck. This Mr. Editor, I did not like to see, it
hurt the feelings of all to see so much humility paid
him. The *Bellerophon* set sail for Plymouth by four
o'clock this morning, and long ere this is there. He
reads the English Newspapers, but appears afterwards
very serious, no doubt not liking their contents. He I
am told, dreads the idea of going to St. Helena, and is
very much afraid of being sent to that island."

" PORTSMOUTH, JULY 27.

" One Captain, one Lieutenant, and 40 men, of the Royal Artillery, in barracks in this town, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, it is said, as part of a guard to take Napoleon Buonaparte to the Island of St. Helena."

THE COURIER.—JULY 31, 1815.

BUONAPARTE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM TORBAY.

" Of such a man as Napoleon Buonaparte every trait and circumstance must have its interest; and the extraordinary situation to which he is now reduced, must, in every British heart, create a peculiar feeling—not of compassion, but of sober and manly satisfaction in the name of a Briton—of admiration of those virtues we have received from our ancestors, and will by heaven's assistance, hand down to our children;—it must give rise to reflections on the end of all wicked actions, and raise our gratitude to where it ought for such blessings bestowed. Such were the feelings of the writer of this article, who saw Buonaparte on board the *Bellerophon*, on Tuesday. He was seen the greatest part of the morning at the windows of the cabin, generally in conversation with Bertrand or L'Allemand, and occasionally looking with a small opera glass at the gazing groups crowded in the vessels below, of all ages and all occupations, and sometimes appeared reading a newspaper; but he had none of the usual French gesticulation and his countenance seldom altered. He is now very corpulent; and annexing that idea with the print of him, full length, as taken standing with his arms across on the parade, or the older print of him, as musing in the gardens of Malmaison, will give the best idea of his person. He was dressed in a very plain green coat, with a red collar, also perfectly plain, coming close round his neck, the coat buttoned close on the breast, and cut back in the usual French fashion, shewing a a white waist coat, and pantaloons; a silver star on the left breast, two large gold epaulets, a low cocked hat, perfectly plain, and high boots. His complexion is a clear, uniform brown, no mustachios or whiskers, only his jet black hair appearing before the ear and a little behind. His eye is black, rather small, a steady, fixed look. The most remarkable feature is the chin, which is very prominent; lips small; forming altogether an handsome, and divested of the ideas happily inseparable from his person, a pleasing countenance; he is rather bald on the top of the head. Soon after five o'clock he appeared walking steadily the length of the quarterdeck, on the starboard side, with L'Allemand: Buonaparte kept next the side of the ship, with his hat on, rather attending to his companion's conversation, than taking much part in it himself. He frequently used his handkerchief, and otherwise had generally his right hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, and his left just throwing back his coat; sometimes his hands crossed behind. He paused, more or less, at the end of each turn, occasionally noticing some others of his suite who all seemed to keep at a certain distance, and L'Allemand and all, with their hats off. Capt. Maitland was standing at the gangway with some of his officers, and a French officer, dressed in blue, covered with silver lace and embroidery, said to be Savary. There were two or three ladies (Mad. Bertrand and others) much dressed, in the French fashion. All seemed to treat Buonaparte as the Emperor; who appeared as one in thought, walking a very steady pace, quite upright, now and then stooping a little to look through the port-holes at the vessels alongside. His person altogether gives one the idea of a strong man. At six oclock the bell rang, dinner was announced, and he went below, followed by his attendants. Our jolly tars, with their usual good humour, put out a board, chalk" " He's gone to dine." He remained, how not much above half an h board announced his re-appearance on the where he resumed his walk in the same

that no boat whatever (except the Admiral's) is permitted to come within the frigates or guard-boats, stationed about a cable's length distant round the *Bellerophon*, not even to lay too; and no distinction made to Captains and officers in the Navy. Immense numbers of people have made efforts to get a nearer view, and have as often been peremptorily ordered off, or fired at. It is said Buonaparte has sent a note to Admiral Lord Keith, inviting him on board, which his Lordship is reported not to have answered. The Generals, &c. who accompanied him from France, are some of them on board the *Bellerophon*, and others on board the *Myrmidon* sloop and *Slaney* brig."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

" He is about five feet four inches high, well made, stout with all, and a little round shouldered. To give you an account of the riches he has with him is out of my power. All I can say is that every thing he uses is gold or silver. I should wish you to see him, but that is impossible, as no one is permitted to go on board. When he is walking alone, his hands are folded behind him, & his countenace assumes a pensive cast. The hue of his face is singular, being neither white nor sallow, but of a colour some-what resembling bronze, and glossy. He often looks through his glass at Mount Edgecumbe, perhaps with the same wishes the Duke of Medina Cœli, who, when hovering off Plymouth Sound, with the Spanish Armada, marked it out as his own, should the invasion prove successful. At his meals he exercises what is called in England a good knife and fork, and rarely speaks; in the use of liquors he is more abstemious.

" His Marshals are almost continually on deck, in full uniform, in converse with their master, or the ladies and children. Madame Bertrand has been peculiarly inquisitive concerning his destination, and frequently hints that the Emperor is poor, having only a million of francs, or 40,000*l.* to boast of, while Talleyrand, formerly his Minister, possesses immense wealth in all the funds of different countries. The number of strangers flocking to the port from all parts of England defies calculation, and every boat and barge is in requisition."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

" On Thursday he gratified the spectators with his appearance frequently on the poop and and gangway, on which occasions the British, as well as the French officers stood uncovered and apart!! One of his officers intimating to him that Sir Richard Strachan was in a barge alongside, Buonaparté instantly took off his hat and bowed to him with a smile. This was a favourable opportunity for the various observers, as he continued walking in full view nearly an hour. Mrs. Maitland was also complimented with a bow. Yesterday, Admiral Lord Viscount Keith had a short interview with Buonaparté, at the request, we understand, of the latter, when orders were given that he should be treated as a prisoner and foreign general."

" PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

" The weather being remarkably fine yesterday several thousand persons surrounded the *Bellerophon*, in order to see Buonapartè, and the public were fully gratified about six o'clock in the evening, he having stood near twenty minutes on the gangway, completely in view of the public, and it is expected he will do so daily. Several transports arrived yesterday with wounded French Prisoners from Waterloo. Buonapartè earnestly looked at them from the stern gallery of the *Bellerophon*, during the time they were passing that ship. Captain Maitland and all the British officers remain uncovered during the time he remains on deck.

Before this day's Paper reaches the more distant parts of the island, Buonaparte will probably have sailed from our shores. The *Northumberland*, which is destined to convey him, sailed down the river yesterday, and was in the Downs last night. Her stores and every other necessary are ready to be put on board the moment she arrives at Portsmouth. Sir George Cockburn commands her, and Sir Hudson Lowe is to be the Commissioners to accompany him to St. Helena, of which he is to be the future Governor. A house is to be erected there for the Governor, in a proper situation. Sir G. Cockburn and Sir H. Lowe had interviews on Saturday with Ministers on the subject of their charge.

It is said that it was notified to Buonaparte on Friday, that he was to be treated on the footing of a captured General—a notification which he received with great dissatisfaction.

Yesterday morning Sir Henry Bunbury, Under Secretary of State for the War Department, set off for Plymouth to communicate to him the resolution of the Cabinet, in concurrence with their Allies, as to his future fate. He is accompanied by the son of Earl Bathurst and Mr. Guy, the King's Messenger.

It is [illegible]ed, that Buonaparte will not be permitted to [illegible] treasures he brought with him from France to an immense amount—that they are considered as property belonging to France, and to be claimed by the French Government.

[illegible]nows, though not officially, that St. Helena is his destination, and he protests loudly against it. By all accounts, we understand, of drawing up a memorial, the more he remonstrates, the stronger will be the conviction that St. Helena is not likely to be the prison for him.

[illegible]*hapelle, July 25.*

[illegible]STITUTION OF THE
[illegible]Y THE FRENCH.
[illegible] Counsellor of State,
[illegible] Army of the
Rhine. The first convoy [illegible] Paris on the 16th: among the articles which it brings [illegible]he invaluable picture of St. Peter, which Rubens presented to Cologne, his native city, and which the audacious hands of our enemies ravished from the sacred and [illegible] Orders have also been given, that the beautiful columns of granite and porphyry carried off by the same sacrilegious hands from the sanctuary of our Cathedral at Aix la Chapelle, and placed afterwards to support the arched roof of the Hall of Antiquities [illegible] pulled down, and brought back to Aix-la-Chapelle. I had particularly requested our illustrious Field-Marshal, immediately upon the taking of Paris, to cause these two articles to be restored; he has immediately complied with this desire, and has thus acquired a particular right to the gratitude of the cities of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle. You see, Prussians of the Rhine, that the state of which you are the youngest children, has not forgotton to seize the first opportunity to make you participate in the fruits of its victories. Your cities will celebrate with grateful joy the day on which the property plundered from your ancestors are retaken from a rapacious enemy by the powerful hand of your King, and his warriors shall re-enter your walls, &c.

" The Counsellor of State and Chief President of the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine,

" SACK."

The following fact will prove the de[illegible]tion of the late Sir Thomas Picton to his country's ser[illegible]e, and his disregard of every personal feeling:—' On [illegible]ng stripped after his lamented fall, it was discover[illegible] that he had been wounded in the hip on the 16th, by [illegible] musket ball, a circumstance which he carefully conc[illegible]aled from every one: the wound had assumed a serious aspect for the want of surgical assistance, having been [illegible]rudely bandaged by himself as well as circumstances would admit.'

STATE OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated Caen, in Normandy, 6th July:—

" I embrace an opportunity of droppi[illegible] you a line, on the re-opening of our communication. You have heard from Mr.—of our continued residence here, and in fact there was no reason to change, the majority of the inhabitants being adverse to Buonaparté, and there being a general belief that his power would be short lived. The nation may be divided into three parties. First the Royalists, consisting of the noblesse, the clergy, the emigrés, and the elderly part of the people at large; second, the Buonapartists, consisting of the army; and thirdly, the adherents of the Revolution, comprising almost all who have borne a part in public offices since 1789, along with a proportion of the young men throughout the country at large who without any direct connection with government, have grown up in an unacquaintance with the Bourbons, and with an impression of the necessity of maintaining the great changes attendant on the Revolution—The last class is, in many points, respectable; they were scandalized of late years with Buonaparté's excesses, but clung to him both formerly and on the late occasion, in the hope that their institutions would stand a better chance with a new than an old dynasty. The proceedings of the Chambers, in the short interval between the abdication of Buonaparté and the capture of Paris, shews clearly the feeling of this party, direct advocates of Buonaparté being confined, during that short space, to military men. The Revolutionists may be expected to subside gradually into acquiescence under the Bourbons, there being much more talk than serious intention in the parties in this country. There was, as far as I can judge, no previous concert or disposition to revolt in March last; the change was produced merely by the predilection of the military for their leader, though, when he was once in possession of power, a number of other persons came forward.

" The late operations shew very clearly the inadequacy of Buonaparté's tactics against a numerous and well disciplined force. The battle of Waterloo is more faithfully described in Drouet's speech and Ney's letter than in the official detail, where great pains are taken to keep out of sight the desperate nature of the game, by attributing to impatience in the troops a loss which was caused by their unmerciful exposure, and the firmness of the British.—The danger from the Prussians is likewise under-rated in that detail, although without that Lord Wellington would not have finished the battle in an attack.

" The people here are now flattering themselves with a solid peace. The Normans are called the Yorkshire men of France, being a keen, active race. In general this country discovers a deal of activity and ingenuity in the individual, with a much inferior result to what we see in England, in consequence of a general want of method, and of a very imperfect subdivision of labour.—This remark applies to public as well as private matters, and the French may certainly learn a great deal by imitating their neighbours on the north side of the Channel.

ESSEX ASSIZES, JULY 23, 1815.

Wednesday night, Capt. Wm. Hewetson, formerly an officer in the Bombay marine, and who resided in Hans-place Sloane-street, died of poison under the following circumstances; Mr. H. had been in an infirm state of health, being troubled with pains in his limbs: and was attended by Docter Black of Sloane-Street. A few days ago, he told Mr. Bartollacci, his brother-in-law, that the medicine he had taken had done him no good, but he had now obtained a recipe for an embrocation from a person in Hatton-garden, from which he was led to expect great, if not immediate relief: on having taken this embroca-pplying it externally, as at he had poisoned him- of lead and vinegar, he ardly, thinking that it go[illegible]ats

Taken from the Madras Courier,

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 23.

THANKS TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

Earl Bathurst not entering the House until late, commenced by apologizing for his absence. Doubtless every Noble Lord was impatient to discharge the debt of gratitude imposed upon the country by those who had relieved it from a state of the most anxious suspence. However sanguine we might have been as to the ultimate result, reverses might have been experienced, and the early events with such an enemy were of the utmost importance. The campaign had now been opened by the wonted impetuosity of Buonaparte, and that impetuosity had been arrested and defeated by the Duke of Wellington. The French Leader had not on this occasion to tax the elements, to complain of the inclemency of the season, or to murmur at the rudeness of the climate; he could not attribute his overthrow to the disaffection of his troops, to the misconduct of his Generals, or to the submitting of his better judgment to the counsel of others; he could now only blame himself for the result; he himself chose his time, his place, and his adversary, and he was repulsed, defeated, and routed—his genius shrunk before the ascendancy of the star of Wellington's victory. It was not necessary for him to trouble the House in detail as to operations, of which every minute particular was fresh stored in the minds of their Lordships; regarding some of the peculiarities of the conquest he would make one or two observations. It had been said that in the early part of his career, the Duke of Wellington had preferred defensive warfare, and had always waited for the attack of the enemy. This assertion was undoubtedly true, and arose from the deficiency of his physical power, as well as from an opinion in the mind of that great General, that it was the system he best understood. In the year 1813, however, he had acted upon a different plan, as his numerical force was augmented, and at the battle of Vittoria in particular shewed that he was no less acquainted with the science of attack than of defence. In the engagement, that from its unparalleled splendour, seemed to cast a shade upon all his other achievements, both those modes of warfare were employed—for nine hours the Duke of Wellington had accomplished every thing that defence could perform, and for three hours he had acted with all the energy and vigour of attack.

With respect to the engagement of the 16th June, he wished to make a few remarks, that full justice might be done to the triumph that then had been obtained. It appeared, that during the whole of that day the Prussians had valiantly maintained their post, though with considerable loss, and the Duke of Wellington, hearing of the advance of the enemy, immediately sent a corps under the orders of General Picton, to assist them, and the contest was maintained until the close of the day. Yet the enemy was bold enough to claim a victory, not over the Prussians, but over the English, on that occasion; the fact, however, was that the Prussians did not quit the position they had taken until some time after the French had resigned the struggle, nor did the enemy venture to occupy it until the ensuing morning. The British troops did not quit their ground at Quatre Bras until the middle of that day, and the enemy did not dare to molest them on retiring. It had been the design of the Duke of Wellington to have renewed the battle on the next day, (the 17th), but the Prussians having already lost 16,000, Marshal Blucher deemed it more prudent to withdraw to Wavre, and the Duke of Wellington in consequence took up a position at Waterloo. To this ground the British Commander was no stranger, for in the course of the summer, while in Flanders, he had taken a military survey of the country, and it was a singular coincidence that he had then said, that if it should ever be his fate to head an army for the defence of the city of Brussels, Waterloo would be the position that he should think best adapted to the purpose. The event had shewed how well the Duke of Wellington had judged upon the subject. It was at Waterloo the enemy thought fit to attack him with all the intrepidity that characterized the nation; the attack was repelled with equal intrepidity, and with a firmness and resolution never to be rivalled. In the course of that contest the Duke of Wellington had performed the duties belonging to all ranks: at one time he was acting as Field Marshal, directing and guiding the grand operations—now he appeared as a General of Division, or the Commander of a corps, and now he headed a regiment in a determined and impetuous charge. At the close of the day the Emperor put himself at the head of his Guards, and made a vigorous attack, which was met by the British Guards, who fortunately, did not experience that panic which was charged against the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher's troops. The British Guards met, overthrew and routed the choicest troops of France, and defensive resistance continued for [illegible] when the Duke of Wellington finding the Prussians were ready to assist him, and rushing from his den, fell upon the enemy, drove them from their first, and second line, and at length a complete victory so perfect as to shatter the whole column. By dispatches which Lord Bathurst (Bathurst,) had that day received, it appeared that the effects of this victory were that 200 prisoners brought into Brussels, 200 on the road, and others whose arrival was daily expected. The amount of artillery and baggage was already known, but [illegible] been received of the

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